U.S. Maritime Financing Architecture

Strategic Financial Models for Restoring American Maritime
Power

Integrated Financial Architecture Overview

National Naval Nexus NNN DFC Domestic
Co-Lending
Program

Tier 1 & Tier 2 Capital Infusion Program

SBMB MRAE MCLC DLYI MRBS

Loan
Incentives for
Banks

Domestic Supply Chain Financing

Sovereign-Backed Maritime Bonds (SBMIBs)

Feature	Specification
Maturity	20-30 years
Guarantees	U.S. Treasury
Listing	Luxembourg + U.S. exchanges
Target Yield	4.5% fixed (sovereign-backed)
Use of Proceeds	Shipyard CAPEX, drydock infrastructure
Investor Base	Pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, insurers

Key Benefits

- Long-duration infrastructure financing
- Sovereign risk mitigation
- Allied capital mobilization

Maritime Revenue Assurance Entity (MRAE)

capital (\$2B)

Revenue contract types Federal charter & seed (Take-or-Pay, Capacity)
capital (\$2B)
Usage, Multi-Tenant Leasing)

Securitization into Maritime Revenue-**Backed Securities** (MRBS)

Revenue Source	Mechanism	Example
Naval Procurement	Take-or-Pay	\$200M/year guaranteed for destroyer production
Commercial Vessels	Capacity Usage	\$50M/year for LNG carrier construction
Emergency Logistics	Reservation Fee	\$30M/year from FEMA, USPS

Maritime Credit Liquidity Corporation (MCLC)

Banks originate
maritime loans
(SBA, USDA, qualifying loans direct)

Loans pooled into
Maritime LoanBacked Securities
(MLBS)

Institutional
investors
purchase MLBS

Loan Type	Originator	Purpose	
USDA B&I	Rural banks	Shipbuilding suppliers, equipment	
SBA 504	SBA lenders	Real estate, facilities	
SBA 7(a)	SBA lenders	Working capital, equipment	
Maritime Infrastructure	Direct lenders	Shipyard facilities	

Tier 1 & Tier 2 Capital Infusion Program

U.S. Treasury
Department

Capital
Investment

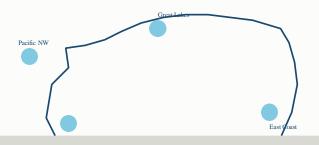
Capital
Development

Development

Feature	Tier 1 Capital Tier 2 Capital		
Instrument	Perpetual preferred equity	Subordinated debt (20-30yr)	
Regulatory Treatment	Core equity under Basel III	Supplementary capital	
Dividend/Interest	10-6% fixed, deferrable	Fixed or floating rate	
Eligibility	10%+ portfolio in maritime	10%+ portfolio in maritime	
Upside	Warrants to federal trust	Principal deferral options	

National Naval Nexus (NNN) Initiative

Potential Shipyard Locations



Component	Function	Amount
CapEx Subsidies	20-40% of construction costs \$200-400M per yard	
Site Selection	Maritime Industrial Development Zones Regulatory fast-track	
REIT Structure	Triple Net Lease (NNN) monetization Long-term securitization	
Tenant Framework	20-30 year government leases	Stable cash flow

DFC Domestic Co-Lending Framework

Private Lenders

DFC

Maritime Recipients

Commercial Banks→

Co-Investment \longrightarrow

Shipyards

Investment Firms

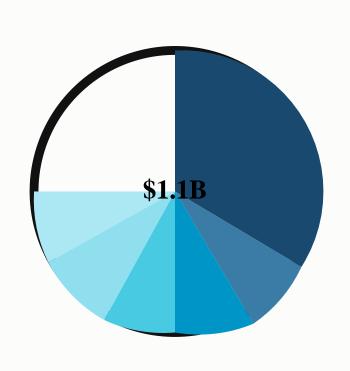
Risk Mitigation

Supply Chain

Legal Basis: Defense Production Act Section 302 extension

Instrument	Structure	Target	
Co-Lending	Up to 49% of loan value	Shipyards, equipment suppliers	
Credit Guarantees	Up to 80% guarantee Naval supply chain		
Blended Finance	Pooled with SBA, USDA	Dual-use innovation	

Pensacola Liberty Shipyards: Model Capital Stack



Sovereign-Backed Maritime Bonds: \$600M (55%)

Implementation Timeline

2025: Initial bond issuance and site acquisition

2026: Groundbreaking and infrastructure development

2027: Equipment installation and workforce training

2028: First vessel production begins

Defense-Linked Yield Instruments (DLYIs)

Performance-Linked Yield Structure

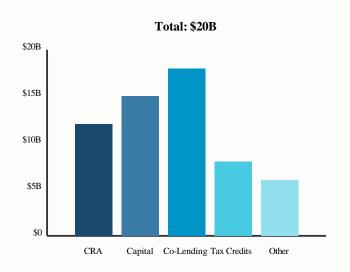
KPI Examples: Hull throughput, milestone completion, efficiency metrics

Feature	Specification
Base Yield	Treasury + 100-150 bps
Performance Boost	+50-100 bps for meeting KPIs
KPI Examples	Hull throughput, milestone completion
Tenor	Aligned with procurement contracts
Investor Appeal	Yield enhancement, defense exposure

Maritime Loan Incentives for Banks

Incentive	Model	Application
CRA Credit	Low-income housing	Lending to maritime SMEs
Capital Relief	HUD Risk- Share	Lower risk weights on maritime loans
Co-Lending	FHA, TIFIA	50-90% federal participation
Tax Credits	NMTC	For Maritime Zone investments

Potential Capital Mobilization by 2030



Maritime Revenue-Backed Securities (MRBS)

MRAE contracts

with →
shipyards/operators

Revenue streams
pooled and tranched

Securities issued to institutional investors

Tranche	Rating	Yield	Risk Profile
Senior	AAA	Treasury + 50-75 bps	Federal guarantee
Mezzanine	AA	Treasury + 100-150 bps	Partial guarantee
Subordinated	A/BBB	Treasury + 200-300 bps	First loss exposure

Implementation Timeline & Capital Mobilization



Restoring American Maritime Power Through Financial Innovation

Key Outcomes

- \$100B+ in maritime investment mobilized
- 200,000+ jobs created/preserved
- 100% domestic sourcing capability
- Stable, investable revenue streams
- Global leadership in maritime technology

Next Steps

- Legislative Priorities:
 Authorizing statutes,
 appropriations
- Executive Actions: Agency coordination, implementation framework
- Institutional Partnerships: Federal Reserve, Treasury, international allies